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WILLIAM J. FRANCIS.

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All Obituary Notices exceeding six lines, and Communications recommending Candidates for public offices or trust—or puffing Exhibitions, will be charged as Advertisements.

All letters by mail must be paid to insure punctual attendance.

Miscellany.

LEGAL RATES OF INTEREST, IN THE DIFFERENT STATES AND TERRITORIES.

The following is a correct statement of the legal rates of interest allowed by the laws of the several different States of the Union:

Maine, 6 per cent; forfeit of thrice the amount unlawfully taken.

Vermont, 6 per cent; recovery in action and costs.

Massachusetts, 6 per cent; forfeit of thrice the usury.

Rhode Island, 6 per cent; forfeit of the usury and interest on the debt.

Connecticut, 5 per cent; forfeit of the whole debt.

New York, 7 per cent; usurious contracts void.

New Jersey, 7 per cent; forfeit of the whole debt.

Pennsylvania, 6 per cent; forfeit of the whole debt.

Delaware, 6 per cent; forfeit of the whole debt.

Maryland, 6 per cent; on tobacco contracts 8, usurious contracts void.

Virginia, 6 per cent; forfeit double the usury.

North Carolina, 6 per cent; contracts for usury void, forfeit double the usury.

South Carolina, 7 per cent; forfeit of interest and premium taken with costs.

Georgia, 7 per cent; forfeit of interest and premium taken, with costs.

Alabama, 8 per cent; forfeit interest and usury.

Mississippi, 8 per cent; by contract 10; usually recoverable in action for debt.

Louisiana, 8 per cent; Bank interest 6, contract 10, beyond contract void.

Tennessee, 6 per cent; usurious contracts void.

Kentucky, 6 per cent; usury recoverable with costs.

Ohio, 6 per cent. usurious contracts void.

Indiana, 6 per cent; a fine of double the excess.

Illinois 6 per cent. by contract 12, beyond forfeit thrice the interest.

Missouri, 6 per cent; by contract 10, if beyond, forfeit of interest and usury.

Michigan, 7 per cent; forfeit of usury, and 1-4 of debt.

Arkansas, 6 per cent; by agreement, 10; usury recoverable, but contract void.

District of Columbia, 6 per cent; usurious contracts void.

Florida, 8 per cent; forfeit interest and excess.

Wisconsin, 7 per cent; by contract, 12 forfeit thrice the excess.

Iowa 8 per cent; by agreement 12; forfeit thrice the excess.

On debts or judgments in favor of the United States interest is computed at 6 per cent. per annum.

Oregon—Bill to establish a territorial government, passed House of Representatives January 1847 no final action on the subject in Senate.

The President of the Vermont and Massachusetts railroad, at the opening of that road, stated that one ledge had been cut through, where the steam drill in a whole day drilled only ten inches. Four miles out of Fitchburg, forty thousand yards quicksand were cut down—quicksand into which if a laborer fell, he required the aid of his fellow-laborers to extricate him. The beds of rivers had been turned, and the rivers spanned by bridges twenty-five times. Between South Royalston and Athol, eighty thousand yards of the hardest and most impenetrable granite was excavated, and this was only accomplished by two sets of hands working night and day.

CHARACTER OF JEFFREYS. BY MACAULAY.

We have previously copied from the National Intelligencer, an extract of a London letter, remarking upon the character of Jeffreys, as drawn by Macaulay in his History of England. That our readers may be able to judge for themselves of the justice of the sketch we copy it, as follows:

The great seal was left in Guilford's custody; but a marked indignity was at the same time offered to him. It was determined that another lawyer of more vigor and audacity should be called to assist in the administration. The person selected was Sir George Jeffreys, Chief Justice of the King's Bench. The depravity of this man has passed into a proverb. Both the great English parties have attacked his memory with emulous violence; for the Whigs considered him their most barbarous enemy, and the Tories found it convenient to throw on him the blame of all the crimes which had sullied their triumph. A diligent and candid inquiry will show that some frightful stories which have been told concerning him are false or exaggerated yet the dispassionate historian will be able to make very little deduction from the vast mass of infamy with which the memory of the wicked judge has been loaded.

He was a man of quick and vigorous parts, but constitutionally prone to insolence and to the angry passions. When emerging from boyhood, he had risen into practice at the Old Bailey bar, a bar where advocates have always used a license of tongue unknown in Westminster Hall. Here during many years, his chief business was to examine and cross-examine the most hardened miscreants of a great capital. Daily conflicts with prostitutes and thieves called out and exercised his powers so effectually that he became the most consummate bully ever known in his profession. All tenderness for the feelings of others, all self-respect, all sense of the becoming, were obliterated from his mind. He acquired a boundless command of rhetoric in which the vulgar express hatred and contempt. The profession of maledictions and vituperative epithets which composed his vocabulary could hardly have been rivalled in the fish market or the bear garden. His countenance and his voice must always have been unamiable; but these natural advantages—for such he seems to have thought them—he had improved to such a degree that there were few who, in his paroxysms of rage, could see or hear him without emotion. Impudence and ferocity sat upon his brow. The glare of his eyes had a fascination for the unhappy victim on whom they were placed; yet his brow and eye were said to be less terrible than the savage lines of his mouth. His yell of fury, as was said by one who had often heard, sounded like the thunder of the judgement day. These qualifications he carried, while still a young man, from the bar to the bench. He early became a common sergeant, and then recorder of London. As judge at the city sessions he exhibited the same propensities which afterward, in a higher post, gained for him an unenviable immortality. Already might be remarked in him the most odious vice which is incident to human nature, a delight in misery.—There was a fiendish exultation in the way in which he pronounced sentence on offenders. Their weeping and imploring seemed to titillate him voluptuously, and he loved to scare them into fits by dilating with luxurious amplification on all the details of what they were to suffer. Thus, when he had an opportunity of ordering an unlucky adventurer to be whipped at the cart's tail, 'Hangman,' he would exclaim, 'I charge you to pay particular attention to this lady!—Scrouge her soundly, man! Scrouge her till the blood runs down! It is Christmas; a cool time for madam to strip in! See that you warm her shoulders thoroughly!' He was hardly less facetious when he passed judgment on Ludovic Muggleton, the drunken tailor who fancied himself a prophet. 'Impudent rogue!' roared Jeffreys, 'thou shalt have an easy, easy, easy punishment!' One part of this easy punishment was the pillory in which the wretched fanatic was almost killed with brickbats.

By this time the nature Jeffreys had been hardened to that temper which tyrants require in their worst implements. He had hitherto looked for professional advancement to the corporation of London. He had therefore professed to himself a Roundhead, and had always appeared to be in a higher state of ex-

hilaration when he explained to Popish Priests that they were to be cut down alive, and were to see their own bodies burned, than when he passed ordinary sentences of death. But as soon as he had got all that the city could give, he made haste to sell his forehead of brass and his tongue of venom to the court. Chiffinch, who was accustomed to act as a broker in infamous contracts of more than one kind, lent his aid. He had conducted many amorous and many political intrigues, but he assuredly never rendered a more scandalous service to his master than when he introduced Jeffreys to Whitehall. The renegade soon found a patron in the obdurate and revengeful James, but was always regarded with scorn and disgust by Charles whose faults, great as they were, had no affinity with insolence and cruelty. 'That man,' said the king, 'has no learning, no sense, no manners, and more impudence than ten carted street-walkers.' Work was to be done, however, which could be trusted to no man who revered law, or was sensible of shame; and thus Jeffreys, at an age at which a barrister thinks himself fortunate if he is employed to lead an impotent cause, was made Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

His enemies could not deny that he possessed some of the qualities of a great judge. His legal knowledge, indeed, was merely such as he had picked up in practice of no very high kind; but he had one of those happily constituted intellects which, across labyrinths of sophistry and through masses of immaterial facts, go, straight to the true point. Of his intellect, however, he had seldom the full use. Even in civil causes his malevolent and despotic temper perpetually disordered his judgment. To enter his court was to enter the den of a wild beast, which none could tame, and which was as likely to rage by caresses as by attacks. He frequently poured forth on plaintiffs, and defendants torrents of frantic abuse intermixed with oaths and curses. His looks and tones had inspired terror when he was merely a youthful advocate struggling into practice. Now, that he was at the head of the most formidable tribunal in the realm, there were few indeed who did not tremble before him. Even when he was sober, his violence was sufficiently frightful; but, in general, his reason was overclouded, and his evil passions stimulated by the fumes of intoxication. His evenings were ordinarily given to revelry. People who saw him only over his bottle would have supposed him to be a man gross indeed, sottish, and addicted to low company and low merriment, but social and good-humored. He was constantly surrounded, on such occasions, by buffoons, selected for the most part, from among the vilest pettifoggers who practised before him. These men bantered and abused each other for his entertainment. He joined in their ribald talk, sang catches with them, and, when his head grew hot, hugged and kissed them in an ecstasy of drunken fondness. But, though wine seemed to soften his heart, the effect a few hours later was very different. He often came to the judgment seat, having but half slept off his debauch, his cheeks on fire, his eyes staring like those of a maniac. When he was in this state, his boon companions of the preceding night, if they were wise, kept out of his way, for the recollection of the familiarity to which he had admitted them inflamed his malignity, and he was sure to take every opportunity of overwhelming them with execration and invective. Not the least odious of his many peculiarities was the pleasure which he took in publicly browbeating and mortifying those whom, in his fits of maudlin tenderness, he had encouraged to presume in his favor.

The services which the government had expected from him were performed not merely without flinching, but eagerly and triumphantly. His first exploit was the judicial murder of Algernon Sidney. What followed was in perfect harmony with this beginning. Respectable Tories lamented the disgrace which the barbarity and indecency of so great a functionary brought upon the administration of justice, but the excesses which filled such men with horror were titles to esteem of James Jeffreys, therefore, after the death of Charles, obtained a seat in the cabinet and the peerage. This last honor was a signal mark of royal approbation; for, since the judicial system of the realm had been remodeled in the 13th century, no Chief Justice has been a lord of parliament.

Execution of Gen'l. Moyse in St. Domingo.

Among the many barbarous acts of General Toussaint Louverture, during his reign over St. Domingo, the execution of his nephew Moyse, a young man of excellent promise, may properly be classed as the most atrocious. When Toussaint was made governor, most of the French planters had left the Island; but by proclamations, suggested no doubt by the English abolitionists, and full of words of kindness and promises of a strict and impartial government, it was sought to lure them back, and the endeavor was crowned with complete success. As Toussaint was surrounded and counselled by officers sent from France, for the protection of planters, what treachery could they suspect? But the sequel will show that these French officers were more brutish and worse enemies of the French planters, than the uneducated slaves themselves.

At the period of the tragical occurrence which we are about to narrate, Toussaint Louverture was in the very zenith of his fame and height of his criminal career. Age, with its stealthy step was crawling over him, and, without impairing his ability or weakening his system, was gradually confirming his mind in blood and guilt. All those softer traits of character of which, in his younger days, he had not been entirely destitute, were now passing away, leaving but the dark shades of misanthropy and blood-thirstiness carefully hidden under the mask of virtue and religion, by the most devilish hypocrisy. In person he was slightly under the middle size, not very well shaped, and the few wrinkles which time had placed on his brow, were deepened by toil and care. He had lost all his teeth, and eat nothing but sponge cake, which was made for him in every town as soon as it was publicly announced that he was approaching. Such was Toussaint Louverture, about 1798.

His nephew, General Moyse, was almost the counterpart of this. He was a dark mulatto, of handsome face and person, and deservedly renowned for courage and humanity, the exercise of which last excellent quality cost him his life, at the hands of his detestable uncle. The circumstances of his murder, for such only it can be called, were as follows:

The inhuman policy of Toussaint Louverture's government was worthy of a Nero. In order to destroy the unfortunate planters with dispatch and security, he divided his army into two bodies, one of which he took the command, while that of the second he gave to his nephew. Moyse had private orders to march on and attack a certain point, which he consequently did, while Toussaint's corps d'armee remained stationed at some distance from the scene of action. When the news of the attack was brought to Toussaint he would fall into a terrific passion, swear vengeance on the disturbers of the public peace, and set out with his troops to deliver the attacked town from the oppressors. These, previously notified of his approach by spies set for the purpose, vacated the place in time to prevent collision with Toussaint, who thus arrived too late, though of course, loaded with praises and blessings for his efficient action in the premises by the unfortunate inhabitants of the distressed place. Here it was that he would receive information of an attack made on another quarter, and march forth again with the avowed intention of chastising the rebels, but, in reality, with that of leaving this and other places unprotected, to the tender mercies of the savage hordes under the command of Moyse. This was what Toussaint called, in the negro dialect, 'Pair la ronde a moi.' The operations of Moyse were highly unsatisfactory to his uncle, from the fact of the humanity of the former sparing many who were hated by the latter, and who were consequently marked for destruction. Hence the resolution of Toussaint, following the bloody instinct implanted in the breast of every man, whether in a civilized or a savage state, to destroy Moyse by force or fraud, as soon as fortune might chance to throw the means in his power. These, unfortunately for Moyse, were soon forthcoming, and the power of Toussaint was equal to the task of putting all his bloody projects into bloodier execution.

The Gonaives had been fixed upon as the next to be attacked after Toussaint's favorite plan of operations, and near it chance to be the place of residence of Monsieur De L—e, Toussaint's late master, (who was also his godfather,) whom he had resolved to destroy, and

consequently gave the necessary orders to Moyse, who pleaded in vain against the barbarous decree. Obey he must, and with heavy heart he went about the work of death. It was executed, and the body of Monsieur De L—e was left naked on the road from the latter place. In a few hours Gonaives was attacked, and the tidings duly forwarded to Louverture, who was even then on his way from Gros Morne. The usual demonstrations of grief and anger were gone through, but to what did not the hypocritical passion of Louverture rise, when, bleeding and mangled on the road before him, he beheld the body of his master. Kneeling on the sand beside it, and kissing the cold hands over and over, while the tears rolled down his wrinkled and hideous cheeks, he called on heaven for vengeance on the murderers, cursing them in seeming bitterness of soul, while in reality, his heart was full of the most exceeding joy at the accomplishment of his desires, and his mind gloating already on the prospective fulfilment of his most bitter wishes towards Moyse. As if still further in mockery of every human feeling, he caused a grave to be dug, and the body to be buried with all "due observance," intimating his intention of marking the spot with a monument. He then continued his march for Gonaives, but when he arrived, the forewarned enemy had of course disappeared. Toussaint, as usual, took up his quarters for that night at Gonaives.

The next morning a message was sent to Moyse, desiring his immediate presence at Gonaives, on business of importance. But no sooner had he arrived, than he was arrested and thrown into a solitary dungeon, charged with the murder of Monsieur De L—e, whom it was asserted he had received orders to spare. His imprisonment was not long, however, for scarcely had the next day dawned, when a court martial was ordered to be convened for his trial, a form merely, since the members were severally ordered by the unrelenting tyrant to find him guilty without taking any decree his execution. They, however, having at their meeting hesitated at doing this, the court was ordered to be dissolved, and Toussaint, causing Moyse to be brought to Port de Paix, of his own authority declared him guilty of murder, and ordered his immediate execution.

Thus was this young General condemned to death, without an advocate being given him, and refused even permission to plead his own cause, as, when he attempted to speak, the drums were beaten in imitation of Commandant Sauterre, at the execution of Louis XVI, lest he should plead the orders of his sanguinary relative in justification of his crime. At noon of the same day he was brought, dressed in white, and with a white bandage over his eyes, to the "Place d'arme" of Port de Paix, which was filled with soldiers. He himself gave the word of command, and fell pierced by six bullets from his uncle's guard.—Dispatch.

RESTORING DECAYED IVORY.—Mr. Layard, in his recent explorations among the ruins of famous old Nineveh, discovered many ornaments of glass, which shows that the ancients, far anterior to our knowledge of its discovery, were acquainted with the process of making it. Among many wonderful discoveries made in the ruins, Mr. Layard exhumed some splendid works of art, carved in ivory. When the ivory arrived in England, it was discovered that it would crumble to pieces and fall into dust. Prof. Owen attributed the cause of decay to the departure of the albumen from the ivory, and recommended the articles to be boiled in an albumen solution. The experiment was tried with most happy results. The old ivory has been thereby rendered as firm and solid as when it was obtained, and the probability is that these splendid works of ancient Assyrian civilization will astonish future generations a thousand years hence.

THE RIGHT WAY.—In a time of much religious excitement, and consequent discussion, an honest old Dutch farmer of the Mohawk was asked his opinion as to which denomination of Christians were in the right way to Heaven. "Well, den," said he, "ven we ride our wheat to Albany, some say dis is de pest road, and say dat is de pest; but it don't make much difference which road we take; for when we get there they never ask us which way we came—and it is none of deir business, if our wheat is good!"

A SERVANT.—We sometimes amuse ourselves by looking over the advertisements of the London papers. Many of them are curious enough. The following, for example, is from a late number of the London Times. The writer, at least, has a very good opinion of his own qualifications.

"Do you want a servant? Necessity prompts the question. The advertiser offers his services to any lady, gentleman, company, or others in want of a truly faithful, confidential servant in any capacity not menial; where a practical knowledge of human nature in various parts of the world would be available. Could undertake any affair of small or great importance, where talent, inviolable secrecy, or good address would be necessary. Has moved in the best and worst societies without being contaminated by either; has never been a servant; begs to recommend himself as one who knows his place; is moral; temperate, middle aged; no objection to any part of the world. Could advise any capitalist wishing to increase his income, and have the control of his own money. Could act as secretary or valet to any lady or gentleman. Can give advice or hold his tongue, sing, dance, play, fence box, preach a sermon, tell a story, be grave or gay, ridiculous or sublime, or do anything from the curling of a peruke to the storming of a citadel, but never to excel his master. Address: &c."

GENIUS.—The Baltimore American, in noticing the career Mr. D'Israeli, thus speaks:

"Mr. D'Israeli, once a writer of novels and dealer in sentiment, has become a leader in the British House of Commons, and is unquestionably the first of living British orators. As the author of 'Vivian Grey,' he was known to the world at a comparatively early age, and known to be a man of genius; and his career illustrates how that faculty called 'genius,' which means a summary of intellectual force, with the power of intense concentration, may take this or that form of development, according to the elements with which it deals. It is in itself a power, and will make itself felt as such wherever it has scope for action."

THE WAY TO BECOME POPULAR AMONG THE LADIES.—The London Whig relates the following:

"Names and localities have not been given us; but we have been assured that the following anecdote is true: A young man visited a place of fashionable summer resort in the Old Dominion, and caused the friend who introduced him to whisper that he was worth three hundred thousand dollars. His sojourn was but seven days, in which time he courted seventeen young ladies, fourteen promised him, three waived a promise, he kissed eleven, and got nine rings, which he traded for juleps, and left."

A Physician up the country, writing to one in town, says: "Newmoney is the prevailing disease here, and there is a great deal of that in the settlement." A friend at our elbow suggests that there will be still more newmoney when the California mines have been disgorged of their wealth. Leastways, as Simon Suggs would say, where a man has plenty, *hit will pervail*.

The statistics of London are, in many respects, curious. There are, for example, in that city of two and a half millions of inhabitants, 1611 butchers, 260 sausage makers, 58 tripe dealers, 2256 bakers, 474 pastry-cooks, 15 muffin bakers, 2746 grocers, 856 cheese and butter dealers, 885 fishmongers, 1208 fruit and vegetable dealers, there are 793 boarding and lodging houses, 830 dining rooms, 883 coffee shops, 308 hotels, 126 breweries, 4237 publicans (and sinners?), 790 beer shops, 770 wine merchants. There are, also, 1795 surgeons, 718 chemists, and 187 hospitals. There are, also, 3191 attorneys, 1692 barristers, 127 special pleaders and conveyancers, and 112 proctors. The progress of art and invention is attested by new occupations. There are 15 dealers in gutta serena, 11 average slaters, and adjusters (railways). Education is not without its representatives. There are 851 private academies, 129 districts and parochial schools, 50 collegiate institutions, and 67 other schools. There are 55 teachers, 83 of drawing, 4 of elocution, 54 of languages, 9 of mathematics, 251 of music, 3 of navigation, and 18 of writing. There are 421 master printers, 760 publishers, and 281 book binders.